

L 65235-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021493

cited at room temperature. The luminescence spectra of lithium phosphors are regularly shifted toward the red region in comparison with the corresponding halide phosphors of sodium and potassium. The energy yields of the lithium phosphors are lower by a factor of 1.5-2 when compared with those of sodium and potassium phosphors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OF

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 003

778
Card 2/2

L 10585-66 ENT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG
ACC NR: AP5025397 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/3110/3111 //
B

AUTHOR: Avdonin, V. P.; Vasil'yev, I. A.; Mikhalkchenko, G. A.; Plachenov, B. T.
Shibayev, V. A. 55 55 55 55

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensoveta (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy
institut) 55

TITLE: Generation of emf during annealing of NaCl(Ag) single crystals exposed to
beta radiation 19,55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 3110-3111

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, crystal phosphor, single crystal, beta radiation

ABSTRACT: When an alkali halide single crystal phosphor is bombarded by beta particles and heated at a constant rate, a potential difference which varies with thermoluminescence is generated between electrodes vaporized on the opposite faces of the crystal. The authors study this phenomenon in a sodium chloride crystal activated by 0.005% silver chloride. The methods used in growing the crystals and making the measurements are briefly described. Curves are given for the voltage developed

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ACC NR: AP5025397

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across the crystal with and without radiation. A potential difference in non-irradiated specimens was observed only at temperatures above 330-350°K. Different specimens showed different voltages and various relationships between voltage and temperature before irradiation. On the other hand, potential differences measured after beta radiation were approximately the same for all specimens. The experimental data indicate that the voltage generated in irradiated crystals is due to non-homogeneity in the beta radiation dose, and consequently to non-uniform concentration of current carriers through the crystal. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001
18

beck
Card 272

MIKHAILOVICHENKO, G.A.

Radio luminescence sources. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 10 no.1;157-161 Ja-F
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

L 2819-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5016181 UR/0051/65/018/006/1072/1073

535.373.1

AUTHORS: Mikhail'chenko, G. A.; Misyurev, Yu. A.; Toropov, N. A.; Udalov, Yu. F.

TITLE: On the topography of radiation under mechanical de-excitation of alkali-halide crystal phosphors preirradiated by beta rays

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 1072-1073

TOPIC TAGS: crystal dislocation, crystal dislocation phenomenon, crystal optic property, luminescent crystal, luminescence, beta bombardment

ABSTRACT: The authors checked the shape of the light pulse produced when a single crystal CsI (grown by the Stockbarger method and doped with 0.005 wt. per cent InI) is exposed to beta radiation and then mechanically de-excited by pricking. The form of the light pulse was observed visually under a magnifier and also photographed. The shape of the produced impact rosette confirmed the hypothesis that the pro-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016181

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duced moving edge dislocations play the principal role in the mechanical de-excitation of the crystal, since the shape of the rosette corresponded to the picture of motion of edge dislocations crossing the investigated plane. A similar phenomenon was observed also in NaCl-Eu, KBr-Eu, and KI-In crystals, but the luminescence intensity was lower. The authors thank E. M. Nadgornyy for interest in the work and for valuable critical remarks. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

PC
Card 2/2

L 28329-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/AT/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6013079

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0679/0680

56

B

AUTHOR: Shibayev, V.A.; Avdonin, V.P.; Vasil'yev, I.A.; Mikhail'chenko, G.A.; Plachenov, B.T.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensoviet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: On the appearance of an emf incident to annealing of the beta-irradiated alkali halide crystals /Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga 16-23 September 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 679-680

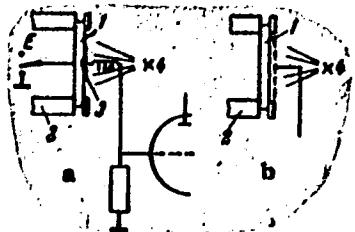
TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, alkali halide, radiation effect, beta radiation, emf

ABSTRACT: In the course of study of the conductivity of alkali halide crystals it was discovered that if a crystal is irradiated with beta particles at 90 K, upon subsequent heating of the crystal, in addition to the familiar thermostimulated luminescence, there is observed a free charge on the surface of the crystal that faced the beta source. The authors tentatively term this emf the "thermostimulated concentration emf". In the experiments this charge was collected on a sputtered aluminum electrode connected to an appropriate indicator. The measuring setups are diagrammed in the figure. The present experiments involved measurements with a sputtered elec-

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ACC NR: AP6013079



Experimental setups: a) with a sputtered electrode, b) with a non-contact electrode. 1 - crystal, 2 - crystal holder, 3 - electrode, 4 - 500 mc Sr⁹⁰ + Y⁹⁰ beta source.

trode and with a non-contacting electrode, mounted 0.2 to 0.5 mm from the crystal surface (in the latter case the effect is weaker and opposite in sign). The purpose of the measurements was to determine the magnitude of the charge; this was done by applying a dc voltage sufficient to realize compensation. The measurement results are presented in the form of curves. Two mechanisms of the effect are hypothesized: one is essentially the electret mechanism; the other is based on nonuniform distribution over the thickness of carriers held in traps. An argument in favor of the latter mechanism is the near identity of the temperature of the glow-curve and charge peaks. Orig. art has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 CC

ACC NR: AP6031959

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/003/0332/0339

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B. T.; Avdonin, V. P.; Glinin, V. P.; Kapishhevskiy, V.;
Mikhail'chenko, G. A.

27

ORG: none

v1 v1

B

TITLE: Radioluminescence of NaCl single crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 332-339

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, radioluminescence, thermoluminescence

ABSTRACT: The spectra and radioluminescence yield of NaCl crystals were studied in the 83-540°K range. The storage of current carriers in the crystals under the influence of beta irradiation and the effect of this storage on the radioluminescence yield were also investigated. A special device permitting a combined study of the optical and electric properties of single crystals in the 83-700°K range was constructed for these purposes. The presence of a relationship between the radioluminescence yield and the thermoluminescence of NaCl crystals was observed, particularly in the 170-213°K range: a shift in the position of the maximum of the radioluminescence spectrum and the presence of thermoluminescence maxima in the same temperature range indicate that current carriers become stored in the immediate vicinity of the luminescence center. It is concluded that the localization of charge in the NaCl crystal produces thermoluminescence and has an even stronger influence on the radioluminescence. This influence is

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UDC: 535.12.04:548.0

ACC NR: AP6031959

also thought to be present in the luminescence of other alkali halide crystals. Orig.
art. has 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 *eg/r*

ACC NR: AP6033439

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/004/0460/0465

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B. T.; Avdonin, V. P.; Kapishevskiy, V.; Mikhail'chenko, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence flash in NaCl crystal

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 460-465

TOPIC TAGS: radioluminescence, sodium chloride, activated crystal, luminor, low temperature effect, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work dealing with low-temperature radioluminescence in crystal phosphors based on NaCl, KCl, and KBr (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 29, 40, 1965 and earlier), where it was reported that exposure to beta or gamma radiation at low temperatures, followed by heating and cooling, makes the crystal phosphor capable of producing a flash of radioluminescence upon excitation by nuclear radiation. The present paper presents results of such a flash of beta luminescence of inactivated NaCl single crystals. The investigation was made in a vacuum chamber containing a source of beta particles (activity 0.5 or 2 Cu). The light was detected with photomultipliers and the resistivity was measured with the aid of an automatic amplifier and plotter. The tests consisted of measuring the depend-

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UDC: 535.37:539.12.04

ACC NR: AP6033439

ence of the radioluminescence flash on the irradiation time, the temperature dependence of the flash, spectra of the flash and of the stationary radioluminescence, and the temperature dependences of the thermoluminescence before and after the flash and after annealing. The results lead to the conclusion that the radioluminescence flash is due to the storing of holes by the activator levels after partial annealing of the crystal. In inactivated NaCl crystals, the principal role in the stationary radioluminescence is played by electron-recombination luminescence. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002416

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/006/0693/0696

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B. T.; Avdonin, V. P.; Mikhalkenko, G. A.; Smagin, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence flash in silver activated sodium-chloride crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 693-696

TOPIC TAGS: radioluminescence, sodium chloride, crystal, silver activated sodium chloride, radioluminescence flash, activator, silver activator

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the thermal conditions accompanying the appearance of a flash of radioluminescence in NaCl(Ag) crystals containing different amounts of activator. A correlation of the results obtained with thermal luminescence and the spectral characteristics of radioluminescence of these crystals confirms the existence in them of electron and hole recombination luminescence. Orig. art. has: 3 figures [Translation of authors' abstract]

[SP] -

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 15Jul65/ORIG REF: 004/

Card 1/1

UDC: 535.37:539.12.04:548.0

ACC NR: AP7004954

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1406/1408

AUTHOR: Karpov, I.K.; Kuzbelev, L.P.; Mikhal'chenko, G.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence of nonactivated alkali-halide crystals /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 9, 1966, 1406-1408

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminescence spectrum, luminescent crystal, alkali halide, radioluminescence, thermoluminescence, scintillation

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the low-temperature radioluminescence of pure lithium, sodium, potassium and cesium chloride, bromide and iodide crystals. The specimens contained no more than 10⁻⁵% of heavy metals. In view of the virtual absence of heavy metals, the high absolute luminescence yields (up to 10%) and the absence of photoluminescence under ultraviolet excitation, the authors conclude that that 90 to 95% of the observed low-temperature luminescence was due to the host crystal alone. Radioluminescence was excited at - 150° C by β radiation from a Sr⁹⁰ + Y⁹⁰ source. In general the radioluminescence yield decreased with increasing mass of the cation and decreasing mass of the anion. The luminescence yields of the cesium yields of the cesium salts, however, were higher than those of the corresponding

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ACC NR: AP 7004954

potassium salts, and the luminescence yields of the iodides did not vary greatly with the cation mass. To determine whether the luminescence of the pure phosphors was due to recombination at lattice defects or to some mechanism that remains effective in a perfect crystal, the authors compared the optical spectra of the thermostimulated luminescence of previously irradiated crystal with the spectra of the low-temperature radioluminescence. It was found that both spectra of the chlorides and bromides contain the same bands, although with different relative intensities, but that the shortest wavelength and strongest band in the radioluminescence spectra of LiI, NaI, KI, and CsI does not appear in the thermoluminescence spectra at any temperature. These crystals are known to be good low-temperature scintillators, and it is hypothesized that their scintillation is due to the short wavelength luminescence that cannot be ascribed to recombination at lattice defects. It is suggested that this luminescence may be due to radiative annihilation of anionic excitons. The effects of dopants are briefly discussed. The addition of KI to KBr was found to increase the radioluminescence yield, the mixture luminescing stronger than either of the pure components. The luminescence of NaCl-NaI single crystals increased by a factor of 10 on cooling from + 25 to - 150° C. This hybrid crystal had a narrow luminescence band at 225 m μ . The addition of thallium increased the strength of the 225 m μ band by a factor of 8, and the radioluminescence and thermoluminescence spectra were identical; from this it is concluded that the Tl⁺ and I⁻ centers act together as a single entity. Special experiments (not described) showed that at least one of the thermoluminescence peaks is due to delocalization of electrons. Orig. art. has:
3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: none ORIG. REF: 002 OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004955

SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/86/030/009/1409/1410

AUTHOR: Mikhail'chenko, G.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescent and storage properties of alkali-halide crystal phosphors
Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held
at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 9, 1966, 1409-1410

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, alkali halide, radioluminescence, alpha radiation, beta
radiation, gamma radiation, CRYSTAL PHOSPHOR, STIMULATED EMISSION

ABSTRACT: The author measured the absolute luminescence yields (both prompt and stored) of NaCl, KCl, KBr, KI, NaI, CsBr and CsI crystal phosphors activated by Ag, Tl, In, Eu, or Yb and excited at different temperatures between + 250 and - 180° C with α , β , or γ rays. Photodissociation of trimethylphenyl leucocyanide dyes was employed to measure the luminescence yields. The luminescence yields during excitation and the stored light sums for excitation at 25 and - 160° C by α or β particles are tabulated for 18 different phosphors. For most of the phosphors the total recovered stored light sum was the same when its emission was thermally stimulated as when it was stimulated by irradiation in the F band, but for a few of the phosphors the thermostimulated recovery greatly exceeded the F-band stimu-

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ACC NR: AP7004955

lated recovery, and for a few others, the reverse was the case. Introducing lattice defects by grinding the crystals to a powder greatly reduced the luminescence efficiencies of some of the phosphors, including KI, Eu, and significantly increased the efficiency of others, including thallium-activated chloride-bromide and chloride-iodide hybrids. Some of the phosphors, in particular, NaCl:Eu and KCl:Eu, are suitable for use in dosimetry, losing only 40% of the stored light sum when stored for 300 hours. For some of the materials (KBr:Tl and KI:Tl) the total luminescence yield was almost independent of the excitation temperature, whereas the stored light sum and the luminescence yield during excitation both depended strongly on the excitation temperature. For excitation with α particles the luminescence yield was lower and the temperature dependence of the luminescence yield was weaker than for excitation with β or γ radiation. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: none ORIG. REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004956

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1411/1413

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B.T.; Avdonin, V.P.; Mikhail'chonko, G.A.; Smagin, V.M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence of phosphorus-activated alkali halide crystals /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 9, 1966, 1411-1413

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, radioluminescence, alkali halide, phosphorus, luminescent crystal, luminescence center, recombination luminescence

ABSTRACT: Phosphorus-activated NaBr, KCl, KBr, KI, and CsBr crystals were obtained by growing the crystals in a phosphorus vapor atmosphere. The crystals had an absorption band in the 280-290 μm region that disappeared after a 2 hour anneal at 600° K. From this it is concluded that the phosphorus entered the crystals in the nonionized state. Attempts to synthesize crystals containing oxidized phosphorus were unsuccessful. The phosphors exhibited photo- and radioluminescence with an afterglow that lasted for milliseconds. The temperature dependence of the radioluminescence was investigated in some detail. The specimens were stimulated with radiations from radioactive sources at one temperature, were annealed at a second higher temperature, and were again stimulated with the same radiations at a third temperature. It was possible

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ACC NR: AP7004956

greatly to enhance the radioluminescence by this procedure, sometimes by a factor of 100. The enhanced luminescence could also be stimulated by radiation in the F band. The luminescence was largely concentrated in two bands located at 370 and 430 μm . The decay of the 370 μm afterglow was such as to indicate that this luminescence band is due to a "bimolecular" process. The two luminescence bands behaved differently, and possible mechanisms that might account for them are discussed. It is concluded that the 430 μm luminescence is due to hole recombination, and the 370 μm luminescence, to electron recombination. The afterglow capability of the phosphorus-activated luminophors is ascribed to accumulation of holes at luminescence centers of two types. A certain increase in the luminescence intensity in the 430 μm band during afterglow is ascribed to transfer of excitation energy from centers of one type to those of the other type. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: none ORIG. REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004964

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1436/1438

AUTHOR: Mikhail'chenko, G.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Relation between luminescence and motion of charges in alkali halide phosphors
/Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at
Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.30, no. 9, 1966, 1436-1438

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, alkali halide, electric effect, luminescent crystal, luminescence center

ABSTRACT: The author describes apparatus for the investigation of alkali halide phosphors by means of the Bergmann-Putseyko capacitor technique. In this equipment a 0.5-3.0 mm thick 13 mm diameter plate of the crystal phosphor under investigation is mounted in the 0 to 30 kV/cm electric field between two nickel grids. Luminescence can be excited by radiations from a radioactive source and stimulated by pulses of F-band light, or the luminescence can be excited by pulsed ultraviolet radiation or by mechanically pulsed α or β radiation. The temperature of the specimen can be varied from - 180 to 280° C. The stimulating radiation falls onto one face of the specimen through one of the nickel grids, and the luminescence from the other face of the specimen is detected with a photomultiplier. Signals from one of the grids and

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ACC NR: AP7004964

from the photomultiplier are amplified in identical preamplifiers having equal long (0.4 sec) time constants and are displayed on a dual-trace oscilloscope. By comparing the two signals one can draw conclusions concerning the motions of charges in the phosphor and their relation to the luminescence. A number of scattered results are mentioned to illustrate the possibilities of the equipment. In addition to its use as a research tool, the equipment can be employed for analytical control of defects and detection of traces of certain impurities (in particular of Ti⁺) that are difficult to detect otherwise. It was found that over a wide range of temperatures, stimulating intensities and other conditions, the duration of the electrical signal resulting from pulsed stimulation of an alkali halide phosphor in the F band is longer than that of the luminescence signal. From this it is concluded that there are either several kinds of F centers, or destruction of an F center results in release of holes from V centers. The first alternative is regarded as the more likely because the temperature dependences of the two signals were found to vary in a parallel manner under the influence of different activators and activator concentrations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: none ORIG. REP: 006

Card 2/2

SASLAVSKII, N.N. (Saslavskii, N.M.); KOSTENKO, Yu.N., M.L.DC., M.I.
Prykurov, M.I.); MIKHAILOCHENKO, G.S., Mykhailichenko, G.S.;
TAZON, M. . (Tazon, M.H.)

Use of furan plastics in the manufacture of continuous central-
ization apparatus. Khim. prom. no.4:31 Oct 1964.

VIA (E.P.)

KASPIN, B.A.; KIPPER, Z.M.; MIKHALCHENKOV, G.N.; MOREV, A.N.;
CHERNOV, P.G.; SHORKOV, V.P.; VELICHKO, Ye.M., red.

[Designing and building fish farms and fish hatcheries]
Proektirovanie i stroitel'stvo rybovodnykh khoziaistv i
zavodov. [By] B.A. Kaspin i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Pishche-
vaia promyshlennost', 1964. 365 p. (MIRA 17:5)

MIKHAILO CHENKO, I.A.

Conducting practical work in poultry husbandry. Biol.v shkole no.4:
62-67 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsen'a.
(Poultry) (Stock and stockbreeding--Study and teaching)

MIKHAI'CHENKO, I.A.

Circuit breakers for experiments with prolonged muscular contractions.
Biol. v shkole no.2:84 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsena.
(Electric circuit breakers) (Muscle)
(Physiology--Study and teaching)

MIKHAI'L'CHENKO, I.A.

Conducting practical work at school in the care of small farm animals. Biol.v shkole no.5:72-74 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I.Gertsena.
(Zoology--Study and teaching)

MIKHAILOVICHENKO, I.A.

Home-made aquarium. Biol.v shkole no.4:86-87 Jl-Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I.Gertsena.
(Aquariums)

MIKHAI'CHENKO, I.A.

Effect of reduced atmospheric pressure on the work of cardiac muscles in insects. Sbor. rat. Inst. tsit. no.4:97-105 '63
(MIRA 17:3)

MIKHAI'CHENKO, Mikhail Grigor'yevich, inzh.; OKUNEV, Nikolay
Aleksandrovich, inzh.; ~~KHATOKHAN~~, Naum Benitsianovich, inzh.;
SMIRNOV, N.A., red.; FOMICHÉV, A.G., red. izd-va; BELOGUICOVA,
I.A., tekhn. red.

[Comprehensive mechanization and automation of plants manufacturing building materials of rock, gravel, and sand] Kompleksnaya
mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya na predpriatiakh nerudnykh
stroitel'nykh materialov; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, 1962.
(MIRA 15:3)

30 p. (Automation) (Building materials)

MIKHAI'CHENKO, M.G.; BEZPALOV, V.D.; GUREVICH, V.G.; KISELEV,
M.V., inzh., nauchnyy red.; BEYZ, M.B., red.izd-va;
PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Sizing and dressing of sand for construction] Fraktsionirovanie i obogashchenie stroitel'nykh peskov. Leningrad,
Gosstroizdat, 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Sand)

MIKHAI'CHENKO, N.A., inzhener.

Experience in working with mobile explosion boring units in the
Ukraine. Avt.dor. 18 no.8:8-9 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Ukraine--Building materials)

LAZUTKIN, Ye.S.; RUSANOV, Ye.S.; EYDEL'MAN, R.A.; TRUBNIKOV, S.V.; KAPLAN, I.I.; ZAGORODNIKOV, M.I.; GOL'TSOV, A.N.; TATARINOVA, N.I.; SONIN, M.Ya.; SHISHKIN, N.I., doktor geogr.nauk; ANTOSENKOV, Ye.G.; ZHMYKHOVA, I.I.; KOSYAKOV, P.O.; MATROZOVA, I.I.; ZELENSKIY, G.N.; SEMENKOV, Ya.S.; ZALKIND, A.I., red.; RUSANOV, Ye.S., red.; SHTEYNER, A.V., red.; MIKHAI'CHENKO, N.Z., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Manpower of the U.S.S.R.; problems in distribution and utilization]
Trudovye resursy SSSR; problemy raspredeleniya i ispol'zovaniia. Pod red. N.I.Shishkina. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon.lit-ry, 1961. 243 p. (MIRA 14:12)

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Manpower)

YEVSTIGNEYEV, Ruben Nikolayevich; MIKHAI'CHENKO, N.Z., red.;
PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Principle of material self-interest in Czechoslovak industries]
Printsip material'noi zainteresovnosti v promyshlennosti
Chekhoslovakii. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon.lit-ry, 1962. 100 p.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Czechoslovakia—Wage payment systems)
(Czechoslovakia—Cost and standard of living)

NIKHA 'CHENKO, P.Ye., starshiy elektromekhanik

Improvement in the circuit for the switching-in of signal light
repeaters. Avtom. telem. i sviash' 4 no.9; 34 S '60.
(MIRA 13: 9)

1. Orshanskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Belorusskoy
dorogi.
(Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Electric equipment)

MIKHAI'CHENKO, P.Ye.; ROMANOVSKIY, I.A.; SAY, Ye.P., elektromekhanik

Factories should consider our requests. Avtom., telem. i sviaz'
4 no.10:40 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik Orshanskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Belorusskoy dorogi (for Mikhal'chenko).
 2. Starshiy elektromekhanik Baranovicheskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Belorussskoy dorogi (for Romanovskiy).
 3. Zlatoustovskaya distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi (for Say).
 4. Znamenskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Odesskoy dorogi (for Lysenko).
 5. Yaroslavskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Severnoy dorogi (for Vazhdayev).
- (Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Communication systems)

MIKHAI'CHENKO, R.A., meditsinskaya sestra

How control of trachoma was organized at the trachoma clinic of a collective farm. Zdrav. Tadzh. 7 no.4:10-11 J1-Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Kolkhoz im.Karla Marksaa, Kolkhozabadskogo rayona Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(KOLKHOZABAD DISTRICT (TAJIK S.S.R.)—CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

ACC NR: AP6036700

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/005/0634/0638

AUTHOR: Mikhalevchenko, R. S.; Gerzhin, A. G.; Pershin, N. P.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute of Low Temperatures, AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut nizkikh temperatur AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Use of the flat plate method to study thermophysical properties of high efficiency insulation at low temperatures

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 634-638

TOPIC TAGS: insulating material, thermal insulation, low temperature insulation

ABSTRACT: The insulation properties of vacuum vessels were studied by constructing a special calorimeter of sufficiently simple geometry to eliminate fringe effects and parasitic thermal currents. Its construction also allows study of the effectiveness of powders, fibers and cellular materials as insulators at heat flow rates of 15 to 50,000 microwatt/cm². The temperature range was 4.2 to 373°K. The insulator samples were studied at pressures between 13.3 and 13.3·10⁻⁶ Newtons per m². Schematics are given to show the calorimeter construction and measuring arrangements. The preliminary testing determined the measurement accuracy to be about ±5%. The greatest contribution to the error is from nonuniformity of the heat conduction coefficients in the sampled materials. The authors conducted tests on the effectiveness of many materials,

UDC: 536.2.081.7

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036700

but include the results of three materials only. The table includes the effective coefficient for heat conduction of polyethelene plates aluminized on one side, thin aluminum foil sandwiched between layers of fiberglass (type SBR-M) of 40 microns thickness, and fiber diameter of 5-7 microns, and, finally, penoplastic of type PSB. The second of these materials was found to have the lowest coefficient of conduction. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

MIKHAI'CHENKO, T.V.

Heat resistance of ciliated epithelium and its changes in Rana
temporaria L. Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.6:1352-1355 D '56.

(MLRA 10:3)

1. Lenogradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A.I.
Gertsen'a. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Epithelium) (Frogs)

LI-HAL'CHIKO, T.W., Grad Bio Sci--(diss) "Effect of temperature
on *temperaria* L. and some of its parasites." 1951. 16. Min.
of Education RSFSR. In State Institute A.I. Gritsen. Chair of
~~Zoology~~, (17,4 -52, 140)

- 58 -

BOGATYREV, A.S., konstruktor zavoda, g.Irkutsk; MIKHAILOVICHENKO, V.; TSUKASOV, I. (pos.Ili, Alma-Atinskoy obl.); KRYLOV, N.; SKRYABIN, A.; KUNILOVSKIY, K., (Leningrad, Sinopskaya nab., 66, kv.5)

Advertisement board. Izobr. i rats. no.11:52-53 N 60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Lesnikovskoye kar'yeroupravleniye, Zhitomirskoy obl. (for Mikhail'-chenko). 2. Predsedatel' pervichnoy organizatsii Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, g.Ivanovo (for Skryabin).

(Technological innovations)

MIKHAI'CHENKO, V.; KOPANITSA, Ya.; MOLCHANOV, V.

Striving for technological progress. Mast.ugl. 8 no.12:13-15
D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Predsedatel' Stalinskogo gorkoma profsoyuza rabochikh ugol'-noy promyshlennosti (for Mikhal'chenko). 2. Predsedatel' Tul'skogo obkoma profsoyuza rabochikh ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Kopanitsa). 3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom truda i zarabotnoy platy Tul'skogo obkoma profsoyuza rabochikh ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Molchanov).

(Coal mines and mining) (Trade unions)

Mikhailchenko, V. A.

USSR/Medicine - Roentgenology

Card 1/1

Authors : Shekhter, I. A., Prof., and Mikhailchenko, V. A.

Title : Clinical and X-ray observations on the condition of the bronchial stump after pneumonectomy

Periodical : Vest Rentgen i Radiol 1, 14-25, 1954

Abstract : Made observation on the bronchial stump of 22 patients recovering from pneumonectomy operations. Observation of the stump and its investigation using X-rays greatly enhances the work.

Institution : Surgical Department of the clinic (Chief-Ye. S. Lushnikov) and X-ray Diagnosis Department (**Chief-Professor I. A. Shekhter**) of the Scientific-Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiology imeni V. M. Molotov (Director-Professor P. D. Yal'tsev)

MIKHALCHENKO, V. A. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinical X-ray observations of the state of bronchus stumps after pneumonectomy." Mos, 1957. 14 pp (State Sci Res Inst of Rentgenology and Radiology, Min of Health RSFSR), 150 copies (KL, 44-57, 101)

MIKHAICHENKO, V.A. (Moskva, TSentr, Malaya Lubyanka, d. 12, kv. 8)

Late observations on the bronchial stump following pneumonectomy in
pulmonary cancer. Vop. onk. 4 no.5:579-584 '58. MIRA 12:1)

L.IzKhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. Ye. S. Lushnikov)
Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i
radiologii (dir. - dots. I.G. Lagunova).
(PNEUMONECTOMY, in var. dis.
cancer, remote bronchial stump changes (rus))

KAGAN, Ye.M.; SKALDIN, P.V.; MIKHALCHENKO, V.A.

Significance of pneumoperitoneum and a method of double-contrasting
in roentgenodiagnosis of gastric cancer. Khirurgiia 35 no. 11:61-67
N '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(STOMACH--CANCER) (PNEUMOPERITONEUM, ARTIFICIAL)

BABICHEV, S.I., dotsent; PETROV, V.I., kand.med.nauk; MIKHAILOV, V.A.

Dynamic study of oscillography in patients with mitral stenosis.
Khirurgiia 36 no.9:81-86 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

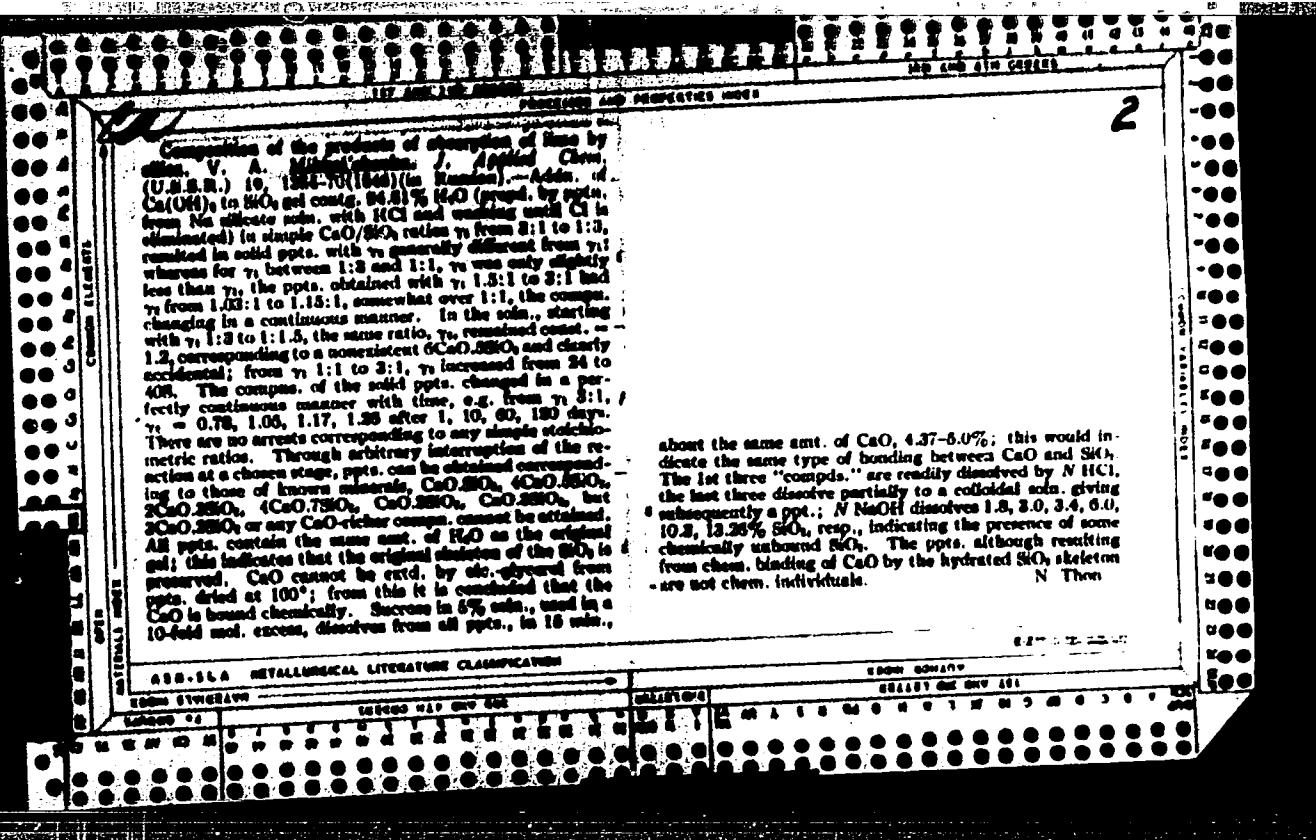
1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzhennyy
d'yatel' nauki prof. B.V. Petrovskiy) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova i Tsentral'nogo
Instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (dir. - prof. I.G. Logunova)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES) (OSCILLOGRAPHY)

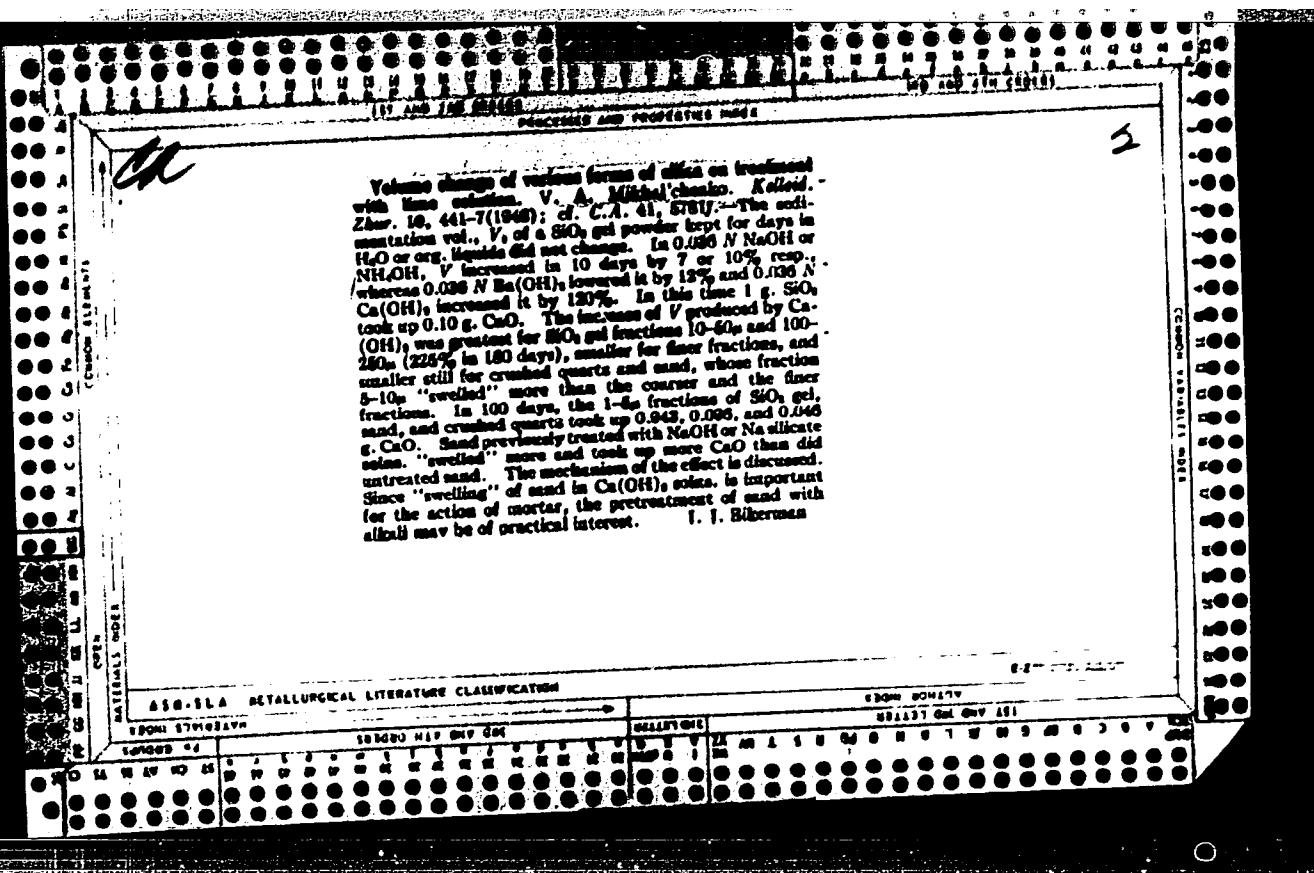
LUK'YANOVICH, B.Ya. (Moskva, D-182, Malaya Shumikinskaya, 15, kv.44);
MIKHAILOVICH, I.A.; SAVchenko, Ye.B.

Diagnostic role of lymphography in detecting metastases of
breast cancer. Vop. onk. 16 no. 4:31-35 '66.

(MirA 18:3)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnoscheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. L.S.
Rozenshternkh), radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. A.V.
Kozlova) i patologicheskogo otdela (zav. - kand. med. nauk
Ye.D.S. Chenko) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.S. Lagunova).





2 A

Effect of the degree of hydration on the rate of absorption of lime by silica. V. A. Mikhal'chenko. Zhur. Prilad. Khim. (J. Applied Chem.) 31, 1025-31 (1948); cf. C.A. 41, 5781f.—The rate of absorption of lime by silica depends considerably, in add., to other factors, upon the extent of hydration of the silica. Gel-like strongly hydrated silica absorbs lime intensively, whereas absorption by anhyd. silica is several times slower. Generally, the absorption of lime by silica has the character of a chem. process. The equation for reactions of the first order cannot be used in this case in its ordinary form because the main reaction is accompanied by a whole series of side reactions that produce considerable variations in the const. K of the reaction-rate. K was found to depend upon the form of silica used, vol. of lime water, and degree of hydration of the gel. By decreasing the hydration, K increased; for a specific degree of hydration K decreased with time (the measurements were taken over a 10-day period). B. Z. Kamach.

USSR/Chemistry - Organosilicon Compounds Aug 52

'Synthesis of Calcium Hydrosilicates in Nonaqueous Solutions," V. A. Milkhalchenko

"Zhur Prikl Khim" Vol 25, No 8, pp 803-807

States that, because ethylester of orthosilicic acid is a convenient source for the prep of silicic acid in a state of mol and ionic dispersion, it is important for syntheses of calcium hydrosilicates. By using abs alcl as a solvent, article continues, complete homogeneity can be attained in mixed solns of tetraethoxysilane 228R^b

and calcium chloride at mol and ionic degrees of dispersion. States "...is impossible in an aq soln. The sapon of the aforementioned solns can be effected through solns of sodium hydroxide, thus bringing about formation of a solid phase, which corresponds in compn (CaO_4 and SiO_2) to calcium hydrosilicates. The substitution of alcl for water during the washing of the pts eliminates sol electrolytes, article states, thus preventing hydrolysis of the new products. The gels resulting from sapon show the properties of chem compds.

228R^b

MILKHALCHENKO, V. A.

MIKHAI'CHENKO, V. A.

J of Am Cer Soc
I Feb. 1954
Cements, Limes
& Plasters

Effect of acid and alkaline treatment on absorption of lime by quartz sand. V. A MIKHAI'CHENKO *Zhur Priklad Khim*, 26 [3] 129-35 (1953).—Preliminary treatment of quartz sand with solutions of acids and salts has little effect on the absorption of lime. Treatment with solutions of alkali and water glass increases absorption tenfold. This should increase the physical characteristics of shapes containing lime sand mixtures. At the same time, the rate of absorption also increases, greatest intensity of absorption occurs in the early stages. The treatment is economically and technically practical. *B.Z.K.*

10-12-64
out

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1668

Author: Mikhail'chenko, V. A.

Institution: Tambovsk Pedagogical Institute

Title: Influence of Hydrothermal Treatment on the Ability of Silica Sand
to Absorb Lime

Original

Periodical: Uch. zap. Tambovsk. ped. in-ta, 1956, No 9, 3-23

Abstract: It has been found that hydrothermal treatment of silica sand increases
the latter's ability to absorb lime from aqueous solutions. Pressure
is more critical than the duration of hydrothermal treatment. The
particle size of the sand is also important. Thus when the particle
size is reduced from $50\text{-}250 \mu$ to $1\text{-}10 \mu$ the amount of lime absorbed
is increased 3.75 times. The hydrothermal treatment of the sand-lime
mixtures yields soluble silicic acid; the quantity of acid formed de-
pends on the processing factors (time and pressure) and the particle

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1668

Abstract: size of the sand. The strength of the articles depends on the amount
of silicic acid formed.

Card 2/2

KOLODOVA, A.V.; SKALIN, D.V.; MIKHAILOENKO, V.A.; LINDNER, KATA. G.A.

Significance of intraperitoneal introduction of radioactive
solution of radioactive gold following surgery for gastric
cancer. Trudy Tsentral. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. li-
no. 1:191-200 '64. (USA 18 11)

ZUBOVSKY, G.A.; MIKHALCHENKO, V.A.

Study on the state of the routes of lymphatic outflow from the
breast by means of colloid Au¹⁹⁸. Med. rad. 10 no.9:8-16 3 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Radiologicheskiy ottdel (zav. - prof. A.V.Kozlova) Gosudarstven-
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo in-tituta
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (direktor - prof. I.G.Lepinova),
Moskva.

ZUBOWSKIY, G.A. (Moskva); MIKHAILOVSKIY, V.A. (Moskva)

Determination of the state of outflow lymphatic tracts from
the breast using radioactive colloidal gold Au¹⁹⁸. Trudy
Zentr. nauch.-tekhn. inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:109-119
'64.
(MIR 19:11)

MIKHAI'CHENKO, V.M. [Mykhail'chenko, V.M.]; MISNICHENKO, O.M.;
MARCHENKO, T.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.Y. [Mykhailova, V.I.];
SHVED, M.P.; OSTAPENKO, M.G. [Ostapenko, M.H.];
BULDEY, I.A.; MARKIN, M.S., glav. red.; OSTAPENKO, M.G.
[Ostapenko, M.H.], otv. za vyp.; MINEVICH, M.I. [Minevych,
M.I.], tekhn. red.

[Soviet trade in the Ukrainian S.S.R.; statistical
abstract] Radians'ka torhivlia v Ukrains'kii RSR; statystyc-
nyi zbirnyk. Kyiv, Derzh. stat. vyd-vo, 1963. 318 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Ukraine. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Otdel statistiki
torgovli TSentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya pri sovete
ministrov Ukr. SSR (for Mikhal'chenko, Misnichenko, Marchenko,
Mikhaylova, Shved, Ostapenko, Buldey). 3. Nachal'nik TSentral'-
nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya Ukr.SSR (for Markin).
(Ukraine--Commerce) (Ukraine--Statistics)

SOV/137-58-9-19982

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 270 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mikhalkchenko, V.P.

TITLE Electric-Spark Hardening of U-10 Steel by a Sormite-type Alloy
(Elektroiskrovoye uprochneniye stali U-10 splavom tipa
"Sormayt")

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. yezhegodnik. Chernovitsk, un-t, 1956 (1957), Vol 1, Nr 2, pp 275-284

ABSTRACT: A communication is presented on exploratory work to study electric spark treatment (ES) of Nr U-10 steel on a KEI-1 apparatus by Sormite alloy, graphite, etc. It is shown that a maximum increase in the wear resistance of tools made of U-10 steel requires treatment by Sormite and graphite under "medium" or "hard" treatment conditions. The presence of extra lines on X-rays, and the sharp increase in microhardness affords grounds for assuming that complex finely dispersed carbides come into being in the surface layer.

1. Steel--Hardening 2. Tools--Performance 3. Sparks G.F.
--Metallurgical effects

Card 1/1

S/185/62/007/011/015/019
D234/D308

Mikhail'chenko

AUTHORS: Mykhaylyuk, I.P., Mykhail'chenko, V.P. and Kusta, H.P.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the intensity of X-ray interference in aluminum and in chromium ferrite

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyj fizychnyj zhurnal, v. 7, no. 11, 1962,
1246-1250

TEXT: If the thermal dilation of the lattice is taken into account, the Debye-Waller factor depends linearly on the auxiliary temperature T_B defined by

$$\frac{\psi(x_T)}{\psi(x_0)} \left(\frac{a_0}{a_T} \right)^{61-2} = \gamma, \quad \gamma^T = T_B \quad (8)$$

so that

$$\ln \frac{J_T}{J_0} = - \frac{12h^2 \sum h_i^2 \psi(x_0)}{mka_0^2 \Theta_0^2} (T_B - T_0). \quad (9)$$

Card 1/2

Temperature dependence ...

S/185/62/007/011/015/019
D234/D308

In the experiments the lines (333) and (422) of $\text{CuK}\alpha_1$ were used for Al and (552), (532) of $\text{MoK}\alpha_1$ radiation for (Fe + 12% Cr). The temperature range was $239\text{-}920^{\circ}\text{K}$. Above 750°K a deviation of $\ln(J_T/J_0) = f(T_B)$ from linearity is observed in Al, which indicates that there are other factors beside volume expansion affecting μ . Fe-Cr satisfies the relation (9), and its characteristic X-ray temperature obtained from the latter is $508 \pm 29^{\circ}\text{K}$ at room temperature. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chernivetskiy derzhuniversytet (Chernovtsy State University)

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1962

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLYUK, I.P. [Mykhailiuk, I.P.]; MIKHAL'CHENKO, V.P. [Mykhal'chenko, V.P.]

Use of the X-ray diffraction method in studying the anharmonicity
of thermal vibrations of atoms in crystal lattices. Ukr. fiz. zhur.
8 no.1:125-133 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(X-ray diffraction examination) (Crystal lattices)

MIKHAILOVICHENKO, V.P. [Mykhail'chenko, V.P.]; KUSHTA, G.P. [Kushta, H.P.]

Use of the X-ray diffraction method in determining Grüneisen's constant for 12% chromium ferrite. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.7: 779-786 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.
(X-ray diffraction examination)
(Ferrite)

MIKHAL'CHENKO, V. P.

ACCESSION NR: AP4010410

8/0186/63/008/012/1358/1363

AUTHOR: Geshko, Ye. I.; Kushta, G. P.; Mykhal'chenko, V. P.

TITLE: The temperature dependence of the intensity of x-ray interferences of tungsten in the temperature range of 300-1100°K

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyi fiz. zhurnal, v. 8, no. 12, 1963, 1358-1363

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, W, x-ray interference, x-ray diffraction, diffractometer, interference intensity, Gruneisen constant, Debye-Waller theory

ABSTRACT: To further develop investigations of the temperature dependence of the intensity of x-ray interferences of pure metals and solid solutions, a study has been made with an x-ray diffractometer of the temperature dependence of the relative intensities of tungsten in a temperature range of 300-1100°K. As expected, due to the low value of the Gruneisen constant and the very low cubic expansion of tungsten, the weakening of the intensity of x-ray interferences with temperature are in good agreement with the Debye-Waller theory. The value of the x-ray characteristic of the temperature, $\Theta_{x\text{-ray}}$, determined by the slope of the straight line

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4010410

$$\ln \frac{I_T}{I_{T_0}} = f(r)$$

was 302 or -9%. The divergence between this value and the known value of THETA is explained. The authors thank I. P. Mikhaylyuk for taking part in the discussions. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chernivets'kyi derzhuniversitet (Chernovtsev State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Apr63

DATE ACQ: 20Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODES: PH

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

MIKHAI'CHENKO, V.P.; MIKHAYLYUK, I.P.; KUSHTA, G.P.

Calculating the anharmonicity of the thermal vibrations of a crystal lattice during the experimental determination of the integral intensity of X-ray interferences of polycrystals.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.3:343-348 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

I. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.

Mikhail'chenko, V.P. (Mikhail'chenko, V.P.) ; Cherenkov, I.I. (Cherenkov, I.I.)

Degree of anharmonicity of thermal oscillations of the lattice in solids. Nauka, Moscow, 1970.

I. Chernovits : Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR.

MIKHAI'CHENKO, V.P.; KUSHTA, G.P.

Problem of determination of the Gruneisen constant by
the X-ray method. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 14 no.4:276-277
'64.

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Ukrainskaya
SSR, g. Chernovtsy.

VENGRINOVICH, R.D. [Venhrynovych, R.D.]; GESJKO, Ye.I. [Heshko, IE.I.];
KUSHTA, G.P. [Kushta, H.P.]; MIKHAI'CHENKO, V.P. [Mykhail'chenko,
V.P.]

Temperature dependence of the intensity of X-ray interferences in
nickel in the 300° - 1100°K temperature range. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10
no.2:196-205 F '65.
(MTRA 18:4)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

MIKHAI'CHENKO, V.P. [Mykhail'chenko, V.P.]

Estimation of the anharmonic coefficients of the third and fourth order from experimental data on the temperature dependence of the intensity of X-ray interferences. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.4:436-442 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

MIKHAILOV, M.I., inzhener; ARIKANGEL'SKIY, P.Ye., inzhener.

Hothouse construction. Stroi.prom. 32 no.7:34-37 Jl '54.
(Greenhouses) (MLRA 7:?)

MIKHALCHENKOV, M.

Planning and construction of central settlement of collective farms
on virgin lands. Sel'stroy no.6:24-27 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Direktor Giprosvkhezstroya Ministerstva gorodskogo
stroitel'stva SSSR.
(Collective farms) (Building)

MIKHALCHENKOV, M.

Standard plans for livestock buildings using precast reinforced concrete. Sel'. strel. 11 [i.e. 12] no.2:24-25 P '57. (MIRA 10:4)

l. Direktor "Giprosovkhosstroya" Ministerstva gorodskogo i sel'skogo stroitel'stva SSSR.
(Farm buildings) (Precast concrete construction)

MIKHALCHENKOV, M.; BUKREYEV, P.

Plans for collective farm repair shops. Sel'. stroi. 13 no.6:22-24
(MIRA 11:6)
Je '58.

1. Direktor instituta "Rosgiprosel'stroy" Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyay-
stva RSFSR (for Mikhalchenkov). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela
instituta "Rosgiprosel'stroy" Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR
(for Bukreyev).
(Agricultural machinery--Maintenance and repair)

MIKHALCHENKOV, M.; BUKREYEV, P.

What is the Russian Institute for the Design and Planning of
Rural Construction working on. Sel'. stroi. 13 no.10:10
O '58. (MIR 11:10)

1. Direktor instituta "Rosgiprosel'stroy" (for Mikhalchenkov).
2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela instituta "Rosgiprosel'stroy"
(for Bukreyev).
(Farm buildings)

MIKHAI'CHENKOV, M.I.; KUBATKIN, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Mechanized filling and emptying of silos. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.2:
75-78 p '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Direktor Rosgiprosel'stroya (for Mikhalchenkov). 2. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skikh zdaniy i sooruzheniy (for
Kubatkin). (Ensilage) (Farm equipment)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033920007-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001033920007-6"

MIKHALCHENKOV, M.; BUKREYEV, P.; AKSEL'ROD, A., kand. arkhitektury

Results of the open competition for farmhouse designs. Sel'stroi. 1)
no.2:19-21 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Direktor instituta "Rosgiprosel'stroy" (for Mikhalchenkov). 2. Ma-
chal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela instituta "Rosgiprosel'stroy" (for
Bukreyev).

(Farmhouses)
(Architecture--Designs and plans--Competitions)

MIKHALCHENKOV, M.; BUKREYEV, P.

Contributions of the State Institute for the Planning of Rural
Construction of the R.S.F.S.R. to rural builders. Sel'. stroi.
15 no.3:27 Mr '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Direktor instituta Rosgiprosel'stroy (for Mikhalchenkov).
2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Instituta Rosgiprosel'stroy
(for Bukreyev).
(Farm buildings)

MIKHALCHENKOV, M.; GANZHA, V.; BUKREYEV, P.

Republic State Institute for the Planning of Agricultural
Construction works for rural builders. Sel'. stroi. 15
no. 3:27-28 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Direktor instituta "Rosgiprosel'khozstroy" (for Mikhalchenkov).
2. Glavnnyy inzh. instituta "Rosgiprosel'khozstroy" (for Ganzha).
3. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela instituta "Rosgiprosel'khoz-
stroy" (for Bukreyev).

(Construction industry)

MIKHALCHENKOV, M.; BUKREYEV, P.; AYZENBERG, G.

Cow barn with a span of 18 m. without interior columns.
Sel'. stroi, 18 no.5:26-27 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Direktor instituta Rosgiprosel'khozstroy (for Mikhalchenkov).
 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela instituta Rosgiprosel'-khozstroy (for Bukreyev). 3. Institut Rosgiprosel'khozstroy (for Ayzenberg).
- (Dairy barns—Design and construction)

REF ID: A65102
USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

1-4

Abs Jour : Koi Zhur - Biol., N. 9, 1961, 3,643
Author : Lysogors, S.D., Bartashov, M...., Shcherbak, V.I...
Ridmal'chevskiy, V.D.
Inst Title : Problems of The Agr. Society w. Corn Seeds in the South of
Russia & the Ukraine.
Orig Pub : V.Ob.: Kukuruza v 1961. - Kyiv, M., Sel'Khozizdat, 1961,
66-61.

Abstract : The result of experiments made by the Department of
General Agriculture & Plant-cultivation of the Kirov
Agricultural Institute in the subject of corn technology.
The yield of corn (1954-1957) is given in this paper. It
is supposed that corn can be grown in the southern
regions of the Ukraine. The best planting (7 x 7 cm.)
one plant is placed in each hole without irrigation.
and 2-3 plants when plants are cluster, are required.
-- Ye.T. Shcherbak.

Card 1/1

MIKHAI'L CHEVSKIY, V. D., Cand of Agric Sci -- (diss) "Agrotechnical and
Chemical measures for controlling pests during irrigation in southern
UkSSR)" Khezson, 1957, 17 pp (Kishinev Agricultural Institute im I. V.
Frunze), 200 copies (KL, 30-57, 111)

USSR/Weeds and Their Control.

N.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Bil., No 15, 1953, 634/)

Author : Mikhalevskiy, V.D.

Inst : Kherson Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Effect of 2,4-D Preparation on Canadian Thistle on
the Ukrainian Dry Steppe.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. zap. Khersonsk. s.-kn. in-t, 1957, No 6, 28-33.

Abstract : The experiment was made in 1953-1954 on the fields of
the No 2 test farm (southern chernozem soils). On a plot
with spring barley 2,4-D was used in dosages of 0.75,
1.5, and 2.25 kilograms/hectare. On an oats plot it was
applied in a dosage of 0.75 kilograms/hectare. The sowing
norm was 500 liters/hectare. The sowings were heavily
infested with Canadian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). The
speed and effectiveness of the herbicide are in direct

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USSR/Weeds and Their Control.

N.

Abs Jour : Ref Zbir - Biol., No 15, 1958, 68470

relationship to the dosage employed. The sprayed thistle plants did not flower, while in the control 90% of the plants flowered and produced seed. The increase in barley yield was 2.7 centners/hectare in the variant where 0.75 kilograms/hectare of 2,4-D were used. The optimal dosage is 0.75-1.5 kilograms/hectare. A study was also made of the effect of the herbicide on the subsequent vegetative reproduction of the Canadian thistle. When a 2,4-D rate of 1 kilogram/hectare plus 1.5 kilograms/hectare after 24 hours was used, and also when a dosage of 2 kilograms/hectare was used, the thistle did not sprout in that year. In the second year of spraying thistle shoots appeared in insignificant quantities. The root system is not directly infected with 2,4-D, except for the main root where the effects of the herbicide can be noted at a depth of 15-20 centimeters. One of the reasons for the decrease in the thistle's ability to form shoots is that

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USSR/Weeds and Their Control.

N.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1953, p. 70

hydrolysis of the store of complex carbohydrates occurs up to the simple forms and their dissipation in respiration. -- L.D. Stonov

Card 3/3

MIKHALCHI, YE, D., ZATSEPIN, G.T.,

"Energy and Angular Distribution of M-Mesons at
Great Depths Underground,"

report presented at the Intl. Conference on Cosmic Rays and
Earth Storms, Kyoto, Japan, 4-15 Sept 1961.

MIKHAL'CHI, Yu. M.

Conference of workers of the Scientific Research Offices of
the Technical Standards for Labor. Mias.ind.SSSR 30 no.2:36
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Meat industry--Standards)
(Wages and labor productivity)

GORODETSKIY, S.Ye., kand.ekon.nauk; LEVINA, L.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MITUSOVA, M.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KALITA, L.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MIKHAILOVSKIY, Yu.M., mliisniy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHUMAKHER, Yu.Sh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Determining the extent of mechanization in the standards of manual labor governing the enterprises of the meat industry.
Trudy VNIIMP no.9:158-164 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Meat industry--Equipment and supplies)

Mikhail' Chikov, N.I.

Mold moisture brick firing. Stroi.mat., izdel.i konstr. 2 no.6:
25-27 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Machal'nik Ivanovskoy oblastnoy laboratorii stroitel'nykh materialov.

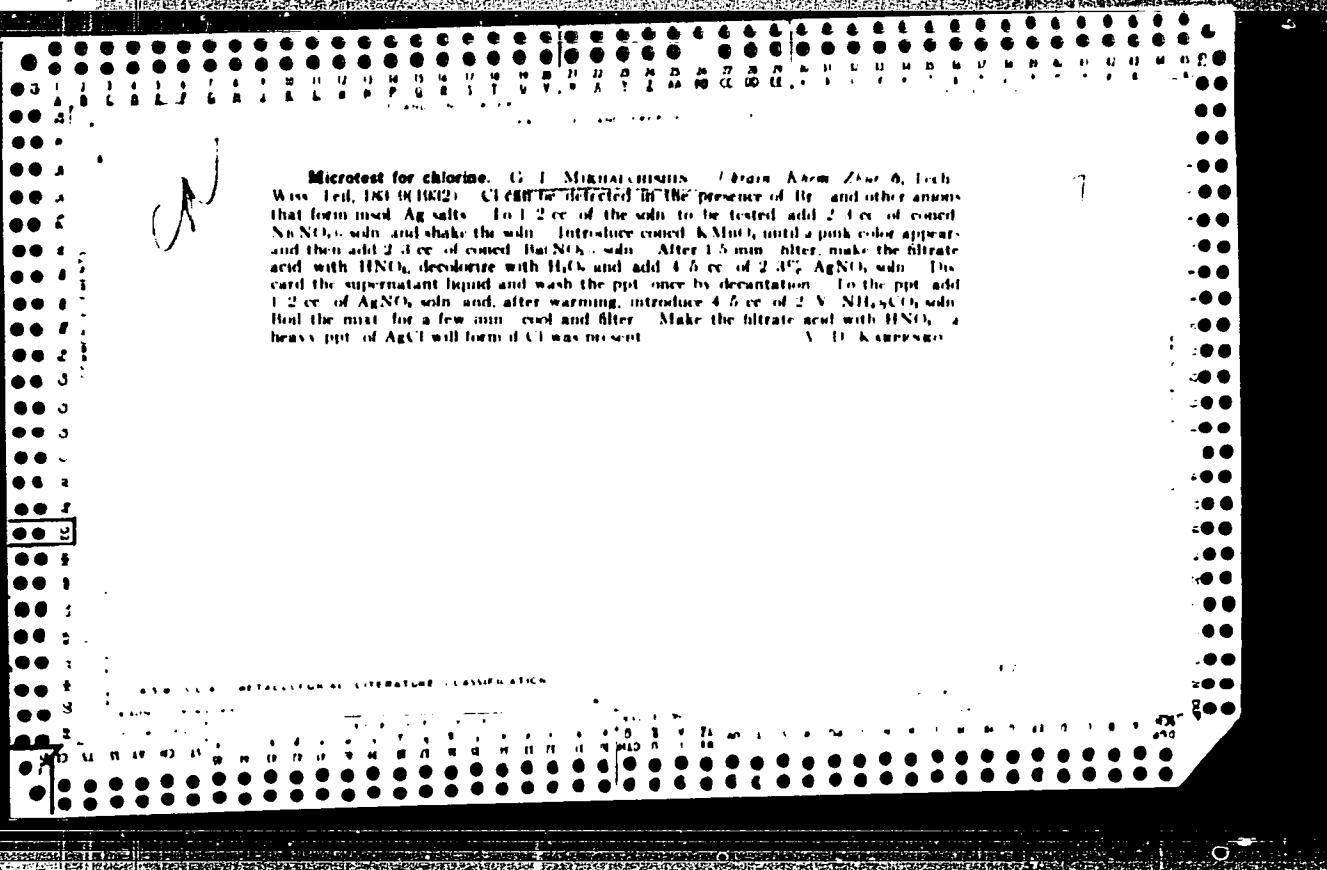
(Brickmaking)

GLADILIN, A.A.; GLUKHOV, D.S.; YEREMIN, V.I.; ZVEREVA, N.F.; LAPIN, K.N.;
MAMONOV, A.S.; MARTYNOV, M.K.; CHIRKOV, N.Ye.; MIKHAI'CHIKOV,
P.I.; POLYACHKIN, M.A., red.; ANTOPOV, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Economy of Penza Province; a statistical collection] Merodnoe
khoziaistvo Penzenskoi oblasti; statisticheskii zhurnal. Penza,
1958. 190 p.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Penzenskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye.(for all except
Mikhail'chikov and Antonov).

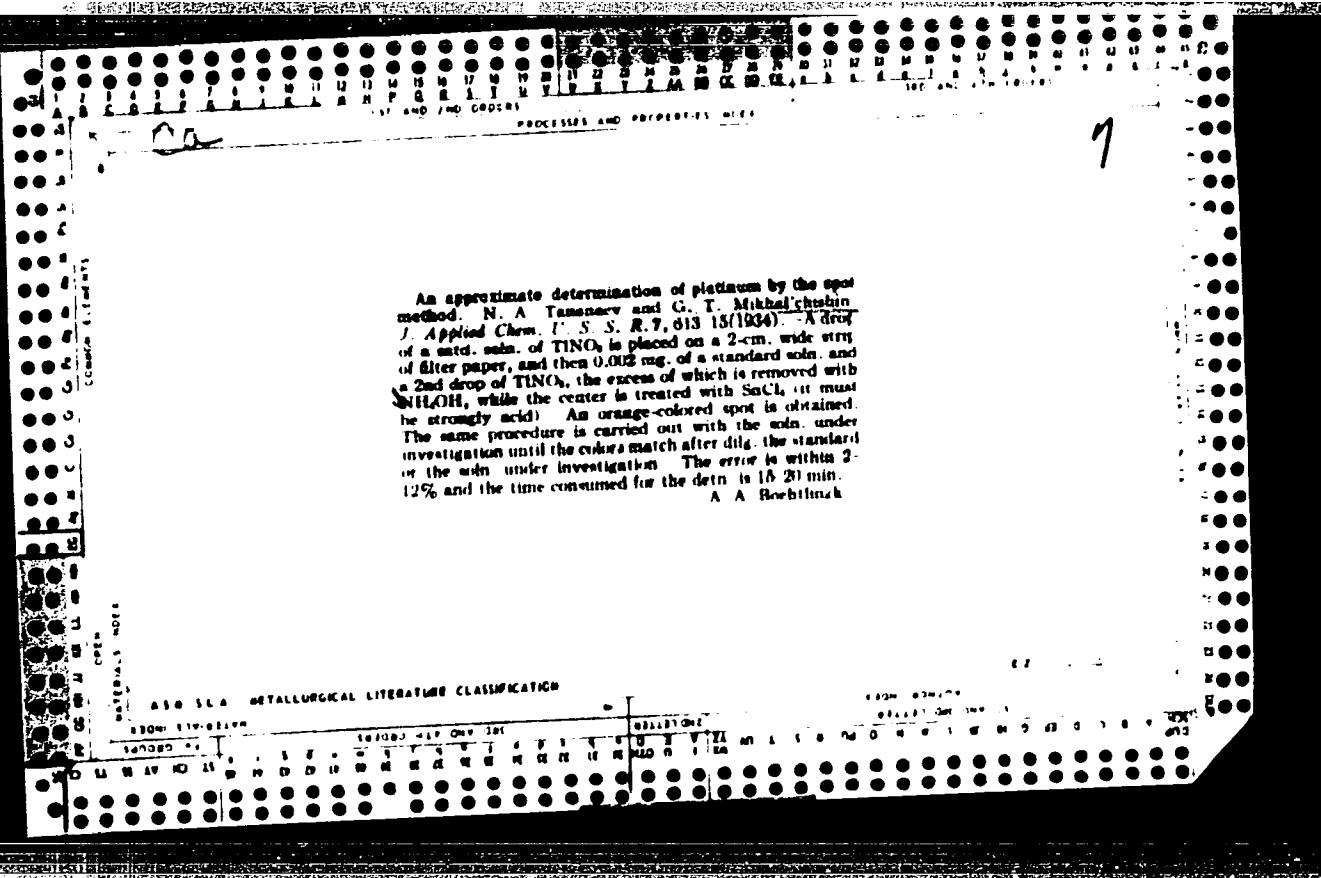
(Penza Province--Statistics)



Determination of sulfur in cast iron and steel. G. T. Mikhalevich. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.* 1932, No. 7, p. 213. -- A comparison of results obtained gravimetrically with those given by various modifications of Schulte's method indicates that the use of 20% H₂SO₄ for soln. of the metal gives the best results. B. C. A.

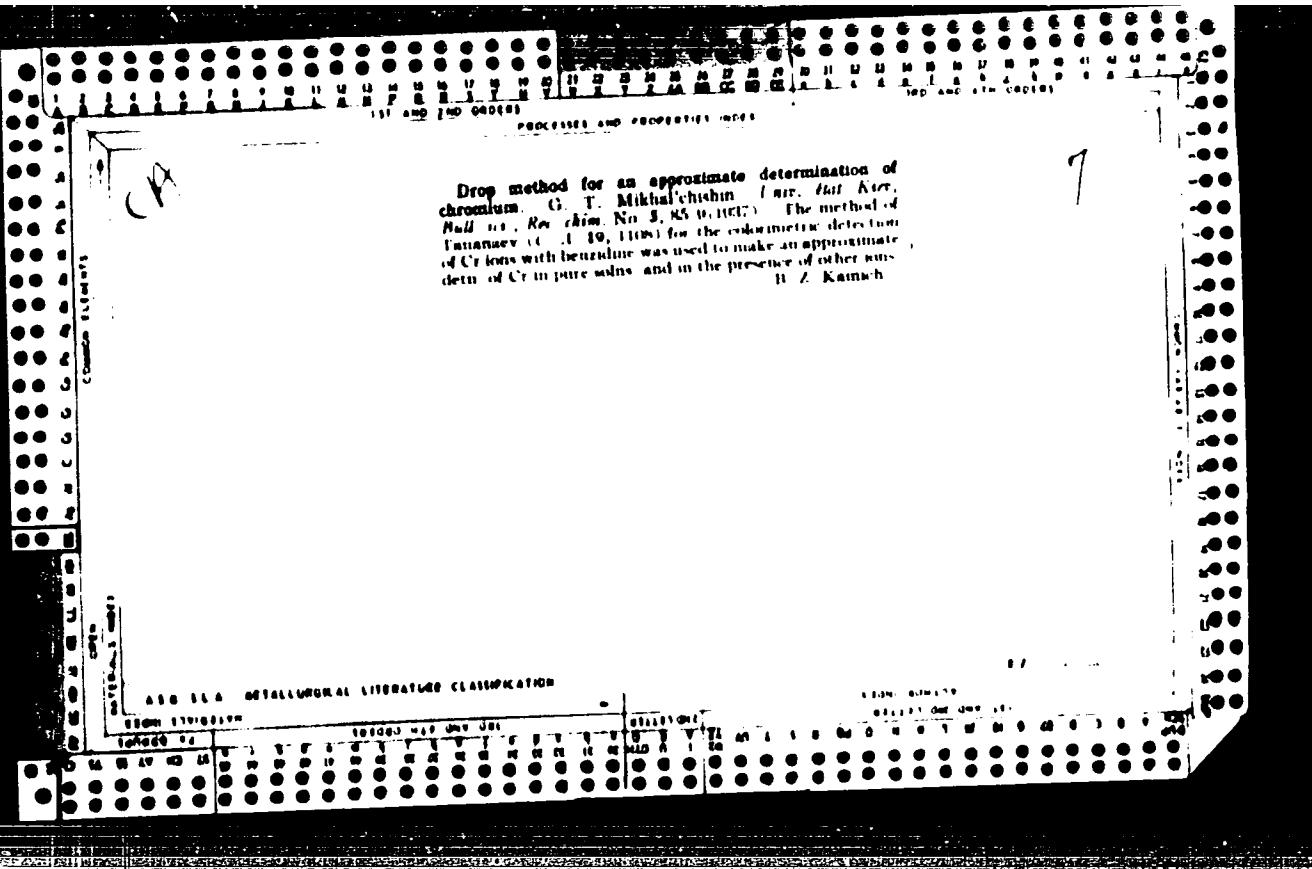
Nephelometric titration of the chloride ion G. I
Mukashibulin. Zavodskaya Lab 1933, No 8, 14-16.
The nephelometric titration is conducted in a nitrate or
sulfate medium. A 0.1% colloidal soln of gelatin, not
more than 2 or 3 days old, is added for stabilization.
Pour 3.8 cc. of the unknown (approx. 0.01 N) into a
cylinder, add 20-30 cc. of water, 4-5 cc. HNO₃ and 2 cc.
of gelatin, dil. to 50 cc., and titrate with 0.1 N AgNO₃,
1 or 1.5 cc., with const. stirring, against a black back
ground. Into another cylinder introduce the same sub-
stances, except that in place of the unknown add drop
by drop the standard NaCl. Continue the titration until
the turbidities are nearly equal, make the vols. equal
and conclude the titration. S. V. Blokova

AMSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Drop method for approximate determination of phosphoric acid G. I. Mikhajlyshin *Eur. J. Appl. Metall. Sci., Rev. Chem.* No. 3, 79-84 (1977). - The method of F. Feigl (G. J. 17, 251; 22, 4082; 23, 187) for the colorimetric detection of PO₄³⁻ ions with NH₄molybdate and benzidine was used for an approx. detn. of H₃PO₄ in pure solids and in solution contg. 20 other ions. D. Z. Karmach

ASQ SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Mikhail'chishin, G.T.

Tricaines as reagents in analytical chemistry. II. Magnesium reaction with hydroxytricaines and tricaines. G. T. Mikhail'chishin. Ural'sk. Akad. Nauk. Zhar. 19, 223-6 (1950).
Mikhail'chishin. Ural'sk. 1934; No. 16783. Hydroxytricaines are suggested as reagents for detecting Mg in the presence of cations of the 1st and 2nd analytical group. Zn, Al, Be, Pb, Bi, Ba, Sr, and Ca do not interfere, but NH₄⁺ does. In detecting Mg, NH₄⁺ is removed with formalin. Urotropine thus formed does not interfere, and the acid liberated neutralizes the alkyl of the buffer solution. Mg can be detected in the presence of alkali earth in the following proportion: Mg:Ca = 1:50, Mg:Sr = 1:150, and Mg:Ba = 1:220. The sensitivity of the reaction is 1-50 µg/ml. M. Hosenk

Kiev State Univ. im. T. G. Shevchenko,
Chair of Analytical Chemistry

Mikhailchishin, G. T.

Separation of iron from aluminum and magnesium by extraction of iron nitroso-naphthalate. A. K. Babko and G. T. Mikhailchishin. (T. G. Shevchenko State Univ., Kiev). Chern. Zhurn., 22, 670-8 (1948) (in Russian). — To a soln. contg. Fe, Al, and Mg add NH₄OAc until the soln. becomes turbid. Add a few drops of HNO₃ to redissolve the turbidity. Next add 1-nitroso-2-naphthol in Me₂CO (1.3 times the calcd. quantity), and after thorough shaking the soln. ext. with CHCl₃. This removes approx. 99.9% Fe and excess reagent. Repeat the extn. with CHCl₃, add more reagent, and ext. 3 times. The aq. layer should be free of Fe and can be used for detn. of Al and Mg. The solv. of Fe 1-nitroso-2-naphthalate at 26° in CHCl₃ is 5.62×10^{-3} , dichloroethane 3.18×10^{-3} , C₆H₆ 1.04×10^{-3} , toluene 1.62×10^{-3} , CCl₄ 3.14×10^{-4} , EtOH 0.08×10^{-4} , and acetone 0.80×10^{-4} g.-mol/l. — M. Hirsch